

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY



Archaeological Assessment Report

SEDBERGH

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 English Heritage has initiated a national series of Extensive Urban Surveys. Several counties have commenced such projects, funded by English Heritage, including Cumbria County Council that is undertaking the survey of the small towns of Cumbria. The survey is intended to provide a current view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns building on earlier surveys and consists of three phases: Data Collection, Data Assessment and Strategy. The first stage, Data Collection, draws together the accessible history of the town, the archaeological knowledge and historic buildings data. The second phase, Data Assessment, leads to the production of a report which presents a brief history of the town, (this document is not intended as a definitive history), an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and historic buildings data, and an assessment of the impact recent development on archaeological deposits. This information informs the third phase of the survey and allows for the identification of areas of archaeological importance to be discussed in the Strategy Report.
- 1.2 The results of the survey are available in hard copy and as a digital database held by Cumbria County Council.
- 1.3 The study area of each town is the historic urban core as defined by the extent of the built settlement as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (Map A).
- 1.4 The primary sources consulted in the preparation of this report include the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition maps and early plans held at the Leeds Record Office. Other documentary evidence, mostly secondary sources, were consulted at the Cumbria Record Office, Kendal and at the Sedbergh and District History Society room in Sedbergh, (we appreciate all the assistance that was given to us by the society). The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at County Offices, Kendal was also used.
- 1.5 New information is being added to the Sites and Monuments Record all the time. This study is, therefore, accurate at the time it was produced and the SMR should always be consulted for changes and additions since that time.

2. LOCATION & GEOLOGY

2.1 Location

2.1.1. Sedbergh is situated on the A684, 16 kilometres west of Kendal.

2.1.2. Sedbergh lies within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

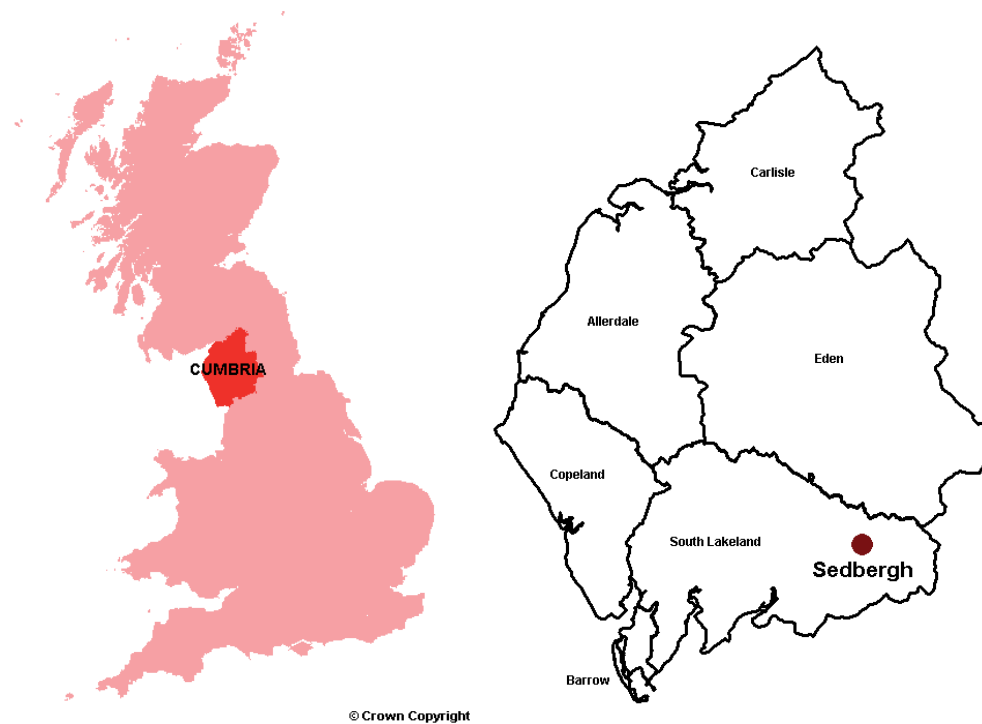


Figure 1. Location of Sedbergh

2.2 Geology

2.2.1. The underlying solid geology of the area consists of sandstones and conglomerates of Devonian-Carboniferous age (IGS, 1976).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN IN SEDBERGH (Map B)

3.1 Event 24.01-3: Underbank Farm

3.1.1. A late medieval settlement near Underbank Farm, was excavated between 1955 and 1958 by the archaeological society of Sedbergh School. Five or six buildings yielding 15th/16th century pottery were located together with traces of several more. The main area of building platforms and walling were near Stone House (SD 67189279, SMR 2099, *Event 24.01*), but there are outlying groups nearer Gill House (SD 67009303, SMR 2097, *Event 24.02*), and Underbank (SD 66759253, SMR 2100, *Event 24.03*), the latter being the most clearly defined. Irregularities also occur in the fields on both sides of Ashbeck Gill north of the point where the footpath from Underbank to Stone House crosses it (Area of SD 670928). The three groups are thought to represent:

- (a) the possible remains of a hamlet
- (b) predecessors of the existing farms, or
- (c) minor farmbuildings (Addyman, 1963)

3.2 Event 24.04: Hallgarth

3.2.1. A watching brief was undertaken at the field called Hallgarth during levelling works in 1956 by Sedbergh School. Medieval pottery and a well were uncovered (SMR 2098).

3.3 Event 24.05: Castleshaw

3.3.1. In 1964 the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division undertook survey work at Castleshaw Tower (SMR 2096)

3.4 Event 24.06: Underbank Farm

3.4.1. The Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division undertook survey work in the area near Underbank Farm in 1968 and commented that some of the earthworks may have been due to old stream meanders.

3.5 Event 24.07: Castleshaw

3.5.1. A survey was undertaken of Castleshaw by the University of Manchester Department of Archaeology in 1991 (White, 1994).

3.6 Event 24.08: Castleshaw

3.6.1. A programme of consolidation works at Castleshaw was undertaken by The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority in 1992 (White, 1994).

3.7 Event 24.09: 41 Main Street

3.7.1. There has been little archaeological work undertaken within the historic core of Sedbergh. In 1996 John Robinson undertook building recording at 41 Main Street (Robinson, 1996).

4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Placename evidence

Whittaker (1823) suggests that Sedbergh is derived from ‘Sadda’s berg’. The ‘berg’ element meaning a Saxon fortification (Castleshaw) and ‘Sadda’ being its founder (i.e. the fortified hill of Sadda). However, Smith (1961) suggests that Sedbergh is derived from ‘Set-berg’ meaning ‘seat-shaped (that is flat) hill’, with the ‘t’ assimilated to ‘d’ before the ‘b’.

4.2 Prehistoric Period

Key Points

- ❖ Some evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Sedbergh

Core and Outlying Settlement

Pollen Analysis

- 4.2.1. Interesting conclusions have been drawn from pollen analysis of two deposits of peat near to Sedbergh in Carlingill and Archer Moss, which have a bearing on the extent of early human occupation of the adjoining area. The results show that four major woodland clearance phases have occurred in this area over the past 3,500 years:

- Bronze Age
- Late Bronze/Iron Age
- Roman Period
- Monastic Period

Woodland Clearance

- 4.2.2. An explanation for this woodland clearance is increased farming activity resulting a reduction in woodland through wood-gathering and domestic stock grazing. In addition extensive clearance of the lower fells would have followed an increase in the cultivation of cereal crops.(Cleasby 1991).

Occupation Sites

- 4.2.3. Cleasby (1991) suggests that four large curvilinear structures recorded during field survey may be habitation sites associated with farming activity during the prehistoric period.

Field Systems

- 4.2.4. The Yorkshire Dales Mapping Project undertaken in 1995 by the Royal Commission identified possible prehistoric field boundaries to the north west of Sedbergh (SMR 18571). This field system was mapped from poor quality aerial photographs It is therefore likely that similar prehistoric features, similar to those found in the surrounding area, may be identified in the vicinity of Sedbergh if further archaeological fieldwork/aerial reconnaissance should take place.

Other Sites

- 4.2.5. Further to the north west lie a cluster of prehistoric sites; these include hut circles and enclosures (SMR, 3093, 5617, 5620, 15174, 15175, 18569), settlement sites (SMR 4228, 16540), field systems (SMR 5619,18630) and clearance cairns (SMR 18570).

4.3 Roman Period

Key Points

- ❖ Evidence of Roman roads in the vicinity of Sedbergh.

Core and Outlying Settlement

Roman Roads

- 4.3.1. There is little evidence for Roman activity in the Sedbergh area. There are features that have been interpreted as potentially being Roman roads, although no dating evidence has been uncovered (SMR 2092, 2095, 2109). Frere and Joseph (1983) suggest that there may have been Roman fort near to Sedbergh adjacent to the Roman road that runs through the nearby Lune Gorge. Because the dates of many features described as prehistoric are uncertain (see para. 3.2.2-3) it is possible that these features may be Roman.

4.4 Early Medieval Period

Key Points

- ❖ There is no evidence for a church at Sedbergh. Before the conquest Sedbergh was part of the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale
- ❖ Possible activity during the Anglo-Scandinavian period

Core and Outlying Settlement

Church

- 4.4.1. There is no mention of a church at Sedbergh in the Domesday book.

Placename

- 4.4.2. Evidence for activity during the early medieval period is suggested by the placename Sedbergh. Whittaker (1823) suggests that the placename Sedbergh has Saxon origins (i.e. the berg or fortified hill of Sadda). More recent sources offer alternative derivations (Smith 1961).

Scandinavian Influence

- 4.4.3. The name 'Finkle Street' is derived from the Scandinavian 'vinkel', and there are words of Scandinavian origin used in the old dialect spoken at Sedbergh suggesting Anglo-Scandinavian influences (Thompson 1892).

4.5 Medieval Period (Map D)

Key Points

- ❖ Motte and Bailey Castle (Castleshaw) constructed in the late 11th century
- ❖ St Andrew's Church founded between 1100-1135
- ❖ Market Charter granted in 1251
- ❖ Possible Medieval Hall at Hallgarth
- ❖ Evidence for Extensive Agricultural Activities during this period

Core and Outlying Settlement

Vill and Estates

- 4.5.1. At the time of Domesday, the vill of Sedbergh contained four carucates of land and was part of the 'Terra Regis' (Kings Land) for following the death of Tostig in 1066, his lands had been seized by the King. The 'Kings Land' was transferred to Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland AND then through marriage to Nigel de Albini (later de Mowbray). His son, Roger de Mowbray, had the feudal possession of the whole Wapentake of Ewecross in the reign of Henry I (Thompson 1892) and granted Sedbergh, Garsdale and Dent to Adam de Staveley (Stacey 1997). Adam de Staveley died in 1225 leaving no male heir. The manors of Sedbergh, Dent and Garsdale were therefore granted to Henry Fitz-Ranulph. The descendants of this marriage, under the name of Fitz-Hugh, possessed the manors for 200 years (Bulmer 1905).

Church

- 4.5.2. There is no mention of the church in Domesday Book. It is likely that the parish church was founded in the 12th although the first documented record of the church is dated c1291 in connection with contributions being exacte for a crusade called by Edward I (Stacey 1994).
- 4.5.3. The parish church was appropriated by Coverham Abbey in 1335, apparently to boost the abbey's assets after the abbey had been devastated by a Scottish raid. At the dissolution of the monasteries Roger de Mowbray gave lands to Jervaulx Abbey. Adam de Staveley followed his overlord's example in giving lands to St Agatha's Abbey at Easby near Richmond. St Agatha's Abbey, at the time of the dissolution owned 89 tenements in the township of Garsdale, it also collected rent from William Parre's water corn mill in Sedbergh. There are also records of rents to the abbey from tenements in Sedbergh (Stacey 1993). Sedbergh remained under Coverham Abbey until the Dissolution. The advowson was then given to Trinity College, Cambridge that still exercises the right of presentation (Trott 1991).

Hunting Rights

- 4.5.4. An undated document c1203 describes some of the arrangements for exploitation of the natural resources in the Sedbergh area. In a 'final concord' between William de Mowbray and Adam de Staveley they agree on their respective rights in the Lonsdale area. The Mowbrays were to retain the hunting rights to 'beasts of woods and birds of prey' Adam de Staveley however could hunt hares and foxes with dogs in the Forest of Lonsdale and there was pannage for his pigs and entitlement to wood for building (Stacey 1998).

Market

- 4.5.5. Adam de Staveley's daughter, Alice, obtained the grant of a market charter for Sedbergh in 1251. She is also recorded as 'farming the wapentake of Ewecross' in 1248 and for gaining the

rights of 'free warren' there (Stacey 1998).

Castleshaw

- 4.5.6. Castleshaw (SMR 2096) is located to the east of Sedbergh. The early history of the site is unknown. It has similarities with other earthwork mottes on the western side of the Pennines and may have been constructed in the late 11th century during the Norman subjugation of the area (White 1994). Castleshaw comprises a steep-sided motte, some 11 metres high, surrounded on the east, north and west by a 3 metre wide ditch and by the natural scarp to the south. On the west a small bailey, approximately 650 square metres in area, forms a raised terrace. To the north-west lies an expanse of poorly defined ridge and furrow. Its most recent use was as a Royal Observer Corps observation post (White 1994).

Hallgarth

- 4.5.7. A field known as Hallgarth, about half a mile south of Sedbergh, formerly contained a rectangular earthwork platform. This is shown on the 1st edition OS of 1852 as being about 200ft by 180ft. During the removal of the platform in 1890, foundations and corner stones were uncovered indicating a large building, possibly with an associated moat. A well was also uncovered along with finds of several coins. A watching brief undertaken in 1956 during further levelling works revealed additional medieval sherds (Addyman 1966). The name Hallgarth suggests that the moated earthwork was perhaps the hall of the lords or sub-tenants of the Sedbergh manor. Hallgarth may have been replaced in the 16th century by Ingmire Hall, to the west of Sedbergh, or by Thorns Hall, both of which were in occupation in the 17th century (Addyman 1966).

Population

- 4.5.8. The first reference to population size is in the 15th century when there are 2500 'houceling folk' in Sedbergh, Dent and Garsdale, that is those who should attend communion services. This is not, therefore, an estimation of the full population of the parish (Stacey 1994).

Mills

- 4.5.9. There is documentary evidence from the Compoti Rolls of 1388/9 and 1405/6 that mills existed at this time at Sedbergh. There is evidence for manorial corn mills, fulling mills and a water mill. However their exact location is uncertain (Lancaster 1996).

Woodland

- 4.5.10. According to the manor court roll for 1457, the management of the 'Lord's Greenwood', was one of the court's principal concerns. It is likely, therefore, that woodland was more extensive in the township than today.

Agriculture

- 4.5.11. The Yorkshire Dales Mapping Project undertaken in 1995 by the Royal Commission has identified extensive medieval field systems, ridge and furrow and other earthworks in the surrounding area of Sedbergh (SMR 3675, 18568, 18571-4, 18576-7, 18579-81, 18583, 18650, 18653, 18655-8, 18662-3, 18669, 18671, 18675-84, 18688, 18767-70, 18774-8, 18688).
- 4.5.12. In the mid-15th century, the burgesses of Richmond complained that their market was ruined by the increased cultivation of corn in the parish of Sedbergh. However, at the time of the dissolution tithe records show that little more than 200 acres of corn land were in cultivation in a parish containing more than a hundred square miles of land (Whitaker 1823). Whitaker suggests that at the time of the complaint of the Richmond burgesses areas of high marginal land had been cultivated but the poor nature of these upland soils had eventually proved uneconomic at the time of the dissolution.

4.6 Post Medieval and Industrial Period

Key Points

- ❖ The Grammar School was founded in 1528.
- ❖ Textile Industry became more significant.
- ❖ Extensive Construction in Stone began in the 17th century.
- ❖ Construction of Brigflatts Quaker Meeting House.

Core and Outlying Settlements

Grammar School

- 4.6.1. The Grammar School in 1528 when a deed granted Roger Lupton ‘one small close in aforesaid Sedbergh, called commonly School House Garth’ in order to maintain a chantry priest and to create a free grammar school at Sedbergh (Platt 1872). The foundation deed was bound the school to St Johns College, Cambridge (<http://www.sedbergh.sch.uk/history.html>). However in 1546 and 1548 the Charities Acts were passed ruling that all chantries were to be vested in the king (Bulmer 1905). All the school lands, apart from an area of land named the Loft House, were sold at this time. That the school survived was due to Thomas Leaver, Master of St. Johns College and John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland who made representations to Edward I, and the school was refounded in 1551 (Fawcett 1977).
- 4.6.2. The oldest existing school building bears a date stone of 1716. This is now a library, at the corner of Back Lane and Loftus Hill (Trott 1991). During the 19th century the school was developed to the south of the town. The Lancaster firm of Paley and Austin were commissioned to build a number of school houses in the 1870’s, the school chapel in 1897 and Bruce Hall in 1906. The parkland lying between the town and the school was landscaped for playing fields. The old school ceased to be used in 1879, when the new buildings came into use (Fawcett 1977).

Town Development

- 4.6.3. There are few documentary references to the development of the town. In 1596, Lord Monteagle ‘did grant, bargain, and sell unto John Corney, Henry Sawyer, and Richard Willan, and their heirs, severall tenements within the said hamlets, in the parish of Sedbergh aforesaid’, suggesting that the town was well established at this time (Platt 1876).

Textile Industry

- 4.6.4. During the post medieval period the Sedbergh textile industry developed in importance. Although employment outside the town was still essentially agricultural. At the time of the Dissolution, a very large quantity of wool was collected as tithe – 236 stones from Sedbergh worth £38 8s 8d (Stacey 1994). At right angles to the main street were the densely populated yards, closely involved with the woollen industry (Fawcett 1977). Thick ‘bump’ wool was brought from Kendal to make stockings, jerseys and Kilmarnock caps (Trott 1991).

Industrialisation

- 4.6.5. Mechanisation of the woollen trade began in the late 18th century. In 1792, Robert Forster, a Quaker of Hebblethwaite Hall built a mill. They produced hose, bonnets, Dutch caps, Kilmarnock caps, charity caps, mitts and gloves, stockings etc and in Weavers Yard the yarn produced in the mill was woven, to be used for aprons, checks and plaidings (Fawcett 1977).

Mills

- 4.6.6. Farfield Mill was built in 1812 and Birks Mill produced cotton, later becoming a bobbin and dyeworks (Fawcett 1977).

Other Trades

- 4.6.7. Other trades undertaken in Sedbergh include dry walling, hedging and stick making (walking sticks and shepherd's crooks) (Trott 1991).

Building in Stone

- 4.6.8. The 17th century saw the construction of stone buildings on an unprecedented scale in this area, and nearly all the big houses near Sedbergh, and many of the smaller farmhouses, date from this time. The old Vicarage is possibly a medieval building remodelled about 1685 and much altered and extended in the following century. The change from wooden thatched houses to stone houses can be traced from high-pitched gable ends incorporated in later buildings (Fawcett 1977).

Stone Hall

- 4.6.9. Stone Hall, situated to the north east of Sedbergh, has an inscription above the door dated 1695. This may indicate renovation or repairs at that time for the 'Stone Hall' appears in registers nearly a century previously.

Limekilns and Limeburning

- 4.6.10. The increase in stone construction in the 17th century required a bonding agent. Although a drystone wall can be built to a considerable height, a load carrying wall needs a bonding agent. Lime mixed with coarse sand made a slow drying but hard setting mortar. There are many kilns in the Sedbergh area and one just to the south of the town in the field known as 'Mortar Pits' (Cleasby 1994).

Mint

- 4.6.11. In the 17th century coinage could be issued by approved agencies other than the government mint. Pennies, half-pennies and farthings were issued at Sedbergh by Thomas Shaw and Nicholas Corney between 1666 and 1672 (Thompson 1892).

Brigflatts Quaker Meeting House

- 4.6.12. The non-conformist tradition is strong in this area and it is thought to be the birthplace of Quakerism. It was near to Sedbergh that George Fox preached from a rock now called Fox's Pulpit to a crowd of over 1000 in 1652 (Fawcett 1977). The hamlet of Brigflatts lies about a mile west of Sedbergh, Friends first bought a piece of land here for a burial ground in 1660. In 1674 they bought more land, this time for their meeting house (Butler 1978). The building of the meeting house was a defiant illegal act of faith: deliberate, conscientious civil disobedience, a full fourteen years before the Toleration Act allowed Quakers and other dissenters to worship freely (<http://www.sedberghcomoff.force9.co.uk/Beekeeping/brigflatts.html>).

Population

- 4.6.13. At the end of the 19th century there were 2374 persons in Sedbergh township and 904 in Sedbergh town.

St Andrew's Church

- 4.6.14. The church underwent extensive repairs and alterations in 1784 and was considerably renovated in 1885-6 when the nave and chancel were re-roofed and the gallery removed. The pews were removed and replaced with oak benches and the choir was fitted with seats of carved oak.

(Bulmer 1905).

National School

- 4.6.15. The National School was built by public subscription in 1842 to supersede an older one previously held in a building adjoining the church tower (Bulmer 1905).

British School

- 4.6.16. The British School originally erected in 1843, was rebuilt in 1901 with accommodation for 300 children (Bulmer 1905).

Baliol School for Girls

- 4.6.17. Baliol School for Girls was situated to the east of the town. The date of its construction uncertain (Bulmer 1905).

Other Public Buildings

- 4.6.18. The Public Hall was erected in 1865 at a cost of £700. A Market House and Reading Room were erected in 1858 and the Police Station dates from 1864. The Widows Hospital was founded and endowed by Thomas Palmer in 1849 for the reception of six poor widows, who were at least the age of 55 years (Bulmer 1905). The Workhouse situated on the outskirts of the town was erected in 1852, at a cost of £1500 (Bulmer 1905).

Thorns Hall

- 4.6.19. Thorns Hall is a residence on the outskirts of Sedbergh dating to the early 17th century. It served at one time as a residence for the master of the Grammar School (Bulmer 1905).

Ingmire Hall

- 4.6.20. Ingmire Hall to the west of Sedbergh was built c1500, enlarged in 1838. The 1547 Lay Subsidy Roll lists Richard Harrison of 'Engmyre', while c1600 Mr Jeffrey Sedgewick, gent is mentioned. The Otways first occupied it c 1630 and it passed by marriage to the Uptons in 1750 (Robinson 1996).

Non-Conformist Chapels

- 4.6.21. The Congregational Church was erected in 1828, and enlarged in 1871. The Wesleyan Chapel was erected in 1864, at a cost of £1000 (Bulmer 1905).

Manor House

- 4.6.22. The Manor House is now the Tourist Information Centre. The small houses nearby are said to have been stables (Trott 1991).

Market Cross

- 4.6.23. The Market Cross was a solid round pillar standing on several octagonal steps. But in 1853 the cross was dismantled and the stone incorporated into buildings in the town (Green Vigour 1979).

Railway

- 4.6.24 Sedbergh Station (SMR 17430) is situated to the west of the town. It is on the Ingleton Branch of the London and North-Western Railway which was opened in 1861 and closed in 1954 (Trott 1991). The 2nd Edition OS map of 1894 shows roofed buildings, sidings, a tank, crane, goods shed, water column, weighing machine and platforms.

Royal Observer Corps Observation Post

4.6.25 During the 2nd World War Castleshaw Motte and Bailey castle was used as a Royal Observer Corps observation post. Any superstructure connected with this Post has since been demolished (White 1994). The post was opened in November 1938. In 1943 it was equipped as a 'Granite' post, a code name for posts on high ground equipped with flares to warn friendly aircraft of the proximity of high ground. The underground post was built in 1965 and closed in October 1968 as part of the rationalisation of the post network (Wood 1976).

5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF SEDBERGH

5.1 Introduction

Each of the identified components has been given a unique reference number that relates to the associated map. For example the reference number 24.001 is comprised of a town code (24 for Sedbergh) and a unique number, (.001 for Castleshaw Motte and Bailey Castle) See Appendix A for a list of all components.

5.2 Medieval Components (Map E)

5.2.1. Castleshaw (Motte and Bailey Castle)

Component 24.001

The early history of the site is unknown. It has similarities with other earthwork mottes on the western side of the Pennines and may have been constructed in the late 11th century during the Norman subjugation of the area. The monument consists of a steep sided motte with a small bailey to the west.

5.2.2. St Andrew's Church

Component 24.002

There is no mention of a church in the Domesday book. However it is thought that the church was constructed about the time of Henry I (1100-1135) however. The church was appropriated by Coverham Abbey in 1335.

5.2.3. Tenements

Components 24.003, 24.004, 24.005, 24.006, 24.007

Because of the few cartographic sources for Sedbergh, it is difficult to determine with certainty the extent of the medieval town. However the extent of the town may have been similar to that shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1852.

5.2.4. Market Place

Component 24.008

A Market Charter for Sedbergh was obtained in 1251. Before 1853 the Market Place contained a Market Cross, though the date of its construction uncertain.

5.2.5. Road Network

Component 24.009

The road network is thought to have remained unchanged since the medieval period. Although widening works were undertaken in Finkle Street in 1898.

5.3 Post Medieval Components (Map F)

5.3.1. Castleshaw (Motte and Bailey castle)

Component 24.010

It is uncertain what level of activity and occupation there was at Castleshaw and when this activity ceased. During the 2nd World War, Castleshaw was used as a Royal Observer Corps observation post.

5.3.2. St Andrew's Church

Component 24.011

The church underwent extensive repairs and alterations in 1784 and in 1885-6. The nave and chancel were re-roofed and the pews and gallery removed.

5.3.3. Tenements

Components 24.012, 24.013, 24.014, 24.015, 24.016

The tenements contained spinning and weaving sheds on the frontage and in the backyards and alleys. These sheds were replaced in the mid-19th century by stone built cottages.

Component 24.012

The telephone exchange is on the site of the National School constructed in 1842.

Component 24.013

In the early 19th century there was an old farmyard with a barn, gabled end to the road and a straw covered pump. There was also the Widows' Almshouses founded and endowed in 1849.

Component 24.014

An area containing many weaving sheds.

Component 24.015

This area contained Weavers Yard and the greatest concentration of Weavers sheds. To the east lay the site of the old Workhouse.

Component 24.016

The component contained spinning or weaving sheds, a midden, a methodist chapel (demolished in the 1850's) and a gasworks constructed in 1851.

5.3.4. Industrial

Component 24.017

Originally the site of a forge, it went out of use in the mid 1850s when the Police station was constructed.

5.3.5. Grammar School

Component 24.018

The Old School dates to 1716. It is now a library and is the oldest existing school building.

5.3.6. Market Place

Component 24.019

In 1853 the Market Cross was dismantled and the stone incorporated into buildings in the town. The Reading Room and the Market House were constructed in 1858.

5.3.7. Road Network

Component 24.020

The road network is thought to have remained unchanged since the medieval period, although Finkle Street was widened in 1898.

6. RECENT DEVELOPMENT (MAP G)

Recent Development is defined as development that took place post 1945.

There has not been extensive redevelopment within the historic core of the town, although the little that has taken place is likely to have destroyed any archaeological deposits. Furthermore upgrading and renovation of properties, and the impact of the installation of services, are also likely to have destroyed archaeological deposits.

7. LISTED BUILDINGS (Map H)

There are a number of Listed Buildings in Sedbergh dating mainly to the 18th and 19th century. The Listed Buildings are represented on Map H and in Appendix C. The information used in compiling this data set is based on the listing descriptions provided by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and its predecessors.

8. THE POTENTIAL OF SEDBERGH

The aim of the data collection and data assessment phases of the project is to enable the identification of areas of archaeological importance within each town to inform the strategy phase of the project. The areas of archaeological importance are shown in the Strategy Report, Part B, Map C.

8.1 Research Framework

- ◆ Further documentary research into the early history of Castleshaw
- ◆ Archaeological work on Castleshaw to determine the nature and extent of the occupation and activity here
- ◆ Archaeological work within Sedbergh town in order to determine the nature and extent of the occupation and activity here during the medieval period
- ◆ Further research and archaeological fieldwork into the nature of the Prehistoric and Roman activity in the environs of Sedbergh
- ◆ Analysis of the Grammar School parkland landscape, important to the setting of the town.

8.2 Archaeological Preservation

Very little archaeological work has been undertaken at Sedbergh, however archaeological work in similar towns has indicated that there is potential for uncovering archaeological remains in Sedbergh and that preservation is likely to be good.

SOURCES

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MAPS/PLANS

1st Edition OS 1852, Sheet 48b

2nd Edition OS 1894, Sheet 63.3a

APPENDIX A

LIST OF COMPONENTS

Component number	Period	Type of Site	Page number
C24.001	Medieval	Castle	13
C24.002	Medieval	Church	13
C24.003	Medieval	Tenements	13
C24.004	Medieval	Tenements	13
C24.005	Medieval	Tenements	13
C24.006	Medieval	Industrial	13
C24.007	Medieval	Tenements	13
C24.008	Medieval	Market Place	13
C24.009	Medieval	Road Network	13
C24.010	Post Medieval	Castle	13
C24.011	Post Medieval	Church	14
C24.012	Post Medieval	Tenements	14
C24.013	Post Medieval	Tenements	14
C24.014	Post Medieval	Tenements	14
C24.015	Post Medieval	Tenements	14
C24.016	Post Medieval	Tenements	14
C24.017	Post Medieval	Industrial	14
C24.018	Post Medieval	School	14
C24.019	Post Medieval	Market Place	14
C24.020	Post Medieval	Road Network	15

APPENDIX B

LIST OF SELECTED SMR ENTRIES

SMR No.	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
2096	Castleshaw Tower Motte and Bailey	Motte and Bailey	Medieval
2097	Ashbeck Gill Farm Settlement	Settlement	Medieval Post Medieval
2098	Hall Garth Manor House and Moat	Manor House	Medieval
2099	Ashbeck Gill Building	Building	Medieval
2100	Ashbeck Gill/Underbank Farm farmstead	Farmstead	Medieval
2103	Stone Hall	House	Medieval
2583	Church of St Andrew	Church	Medieval
17430	Sedbergh Railway Station	Railway Station	Post Medieval
18572	Ridge and Furrow, Under Winder	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18573	Ridge and Furrow, Lockbank	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18574	Ridge and Furrow, Marthwaite	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18579	Ridge and Furrow and a Field Boundary, E of Borrett	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18580	Ridge and Furrow and a Field Boundary, W of Borrett	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18654	Searchlight Batteries, Guldrey Lodge	Searchlight Battery	Modern
18655	Field System, Playing Fields	Field System	Medieval Post Medieval
18656	Field System, Havera Bank	Field System	Medieval Post Medieval
18657	Ridge and Furrow, Birks	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18658	Field System, Millthrop Mill	Field System	Medieval Post Medieval
18660	Quarry, Busk Lane, Sedbergh	Quarry	Post Medieval
18661	Quarry, Electricity Sub Station, Busk Lane	Quarry	Post Medieval
18662	Ridge and Furrow, Stone Hall	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18671	Ridge and Furrow, Handley's Dub, River Rawthey	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18675	Ridge and Furrow, Lane Ends	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18676	Ridge and Furrow, Wardses Cottage	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18677	Field System and Ridge and Furrow, Blandses, Millthrop	Ridge and Furrow Field System	Medieval Post Medieval
18678	Field System and Ridge and Furrow, Millthrop	Ridge and Furrow Field System	Medieval Post Medieval
18679	Ridge and Furrow, Archers Hall	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval

18688	Field System, Ridge and Furrow, Rifle Butts and a bridge, Underbank and Gill Farm	Ridge and Furrow Field System Bridge Rifle Butts	Medieval Post Medieval Modern
18776	Ridge and Furrow, Low Hollins	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval Post Medieval
18777	Field System and Ridge and Furrow, Settlebeck Gill	Ridge and Furrow Field System	Medieval Post Medieval
19759	Mortarpits at Lofthouse Hill	Pit	Post Medieval

APPENDIX C

LISTED BUILDINGS

SMR No.	REFERENCE	BUILDING TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CENTURY	GRADE
25944	162-1/5/375	Viaduct	Lune Viaduct	1861	II
25945	162-1/26/390	House	1 Back Lane	Late 17 th	II
25946	162-1/26/391	House	15, 16, 17 Back Lane	Late 18 th	II
25947	162-1/26/392	Houses	18 & 19 Back Lane	18 th	II
25948	162-1/26/393	House	20 Back Lane	Late 18 th	II
25949	162-1/26/394	Library	The Old Grammar School	1716	II*
25950	162-1/21/395	House	The Old Vicarage, Back Lane	17 th	II
25952	162-1/20/272	Cottage	Birks Cottage	18 th	II
25953	162-1/20/273	House	High Birks Farmhouse	Late 17 th	II
25954	162-1/20/274	Barn & Cottage	Barn & Cottage, High Birks Farmhouse	Early 19 th	II
25955	162-1/20/275	Cottages	Low Birks	1762	II
25966	162-1/17/276	House	Castleshaw Farmhouse	1701	II
25967	162-1/17/277	Barn	Barn, SE Castleshaw Farmhouse	Early 18 th	II
26005	162-1/26/396	Drinking Fountain	Jubilee Drinking Fountain, Finkle Street	1897	II
26041	162-1/26/398	House	9 & 11 Howgill Lane, Sedbergh	mid 18 th	II
26045	162-1/17/314	House	The Old House at the Hill, Joss Lane	16 th	II
26051	162-1/20/399	Houses	27 & 28 Loftus Hill, Sedbergh	mid 19 th	II
26052	162-1/20/400	Cottage	33 Loftus Hill, Sedbergh	Late 18 th	II
26053	162-1/20/401	House	34 & 35 Loftus Hill, Sedbergh	Late 18 th	II
26054	162-1/20/402	Cottages	36 & 37 Loftus Hill, Sedbergh	Early 19 th	II
26055	162-1/20/406	Chapel	Chapel at Sedbergh School	1897	II*
26056	162-1/20/403	War Memorial	Boer War Memorial	C1902-5	II
26050	162-1/20/404	Wall	Chapel at Sedbergh School	1897	II

26057	162-1/20/105	House	School House at Sedbergh School	1878	II
26058	162-1/17/317	House	Pedge Croft Farmhouse	17 th	II
26059	162-1/17/318	House	Thorns Hall	Early 17 th	II*
26060	162-1/26/407	House	3 Main Street Sedbergh	Late 18 th	II
26061	162-1/26/408	House	4 Main Street Sedbergh	18 th	II
26062	162-1/26/409	House	33 Main Street Sedbergh	Late 18 th	II
26063	162-1/26/410	House	35 Main Street Sedbergh	18 th	II
26064	162-1/26/411	House	37 & 38 Main Street Sedbergh	mid 19 th	II
26065	162-1/26/412	House	41 Main Street Sedbergh	17 th	II
26066	162-1/26/413	House	48 & 50 Main Street Sedbergh	Early 18 th	II
26067	162-1/26/414	House	49 & 51 Main Street Sedbergh	mid 18 th	II
26068	162-1/26/415	House	53 Main Street Sedbergh	mid 18 th	II
26069	162-1/26/416	House	57 Main Street Sedbergh	C1800	II
26070	162-1/26/417	House	79 & 81 Main Street Sedbergh	Early 19 th	II
26071	162-1/26/418	3 houses	80, 82 & 84 Main Street Sedbergh	mid 19 th	II
26072	162-1/26/419	House	86 Main Street Sedbergh	mid 19 th	II
26073	162-1/26/420	House	95 Main Street Sedbergh	mid 19 th	II
26074	162-1/26/421	Church	Church of St Andrew Main Street Sedbergh	Late Norman with later additions	I
26075	162-1/26/426	Telephone Kiosk	Main Street Sedbergh	1935	II
26076	162-1/26/422	House	Evans House Main Street Sedbergh	1750-59	II
26077	162-1/26/423	Walled Garden	S of Evans House Main Street Sedbergh	Late 18 th	II
26078	162-1/26/424	House	7 Main Street Sedbergh	Late 18 th	II
26079	162-1/26/425	House	7, 9 & 11 Main Street Sedbergh	Late 18 th	II
26080	162-1/26/427	4 Houses	1-4 Railton Yard, Main Street Sedbergh	Late 18 th	II
26081	162-1/26/428	Houses	2 & 3 Weavers Yard Main Street Sedbergh	C1800	II
26082	162-1/26/429	House	5 & 7 Weavers Yard Main Street Sedbergh	C1800	II

26083	162-1/26/430	6 Almshouses	Palmers Hill, 1, 3 & 5 Main Street Sedbergh	1848	II
26091	162-1/26/431	2 Houses	3 & 5 New Street	mid 19th	II
26092	162-1/26/432	2 Houses	7 & 9 New Street	mid 19th	II
26093	162-1/17/326	3 houses	1, 2 & 3 Settlebeck	Late 18 th	II
26094	162-1/17/327	2 houses	4 & 5 Settlebeck	Early 19th	II
26095	162-1/17/328	House	6 & 7 Settlebeck	Early 18 th	II
26098	162-1/20/434	School Building	Powell Hall at Sedbergh School	1904-6	II
26099	162-1/20/433	School Building	Classroom block to e of Powell Hall at Sedbergh School	1879-1889	II
26100	162-1/20/435	War Memorial	War memorial Cloister at Sedbergh School	1924	II